INVENTOR SEARCH

=> d ibib abs l5 1-5

L5 ANSWER 1 OF 5 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2010 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2008:978651 HCAPLUS Full-text
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 149:217060
TITLE: Modified flagellin with improved toll-like receptor 5 stimulating activity
INVENTOR(S): Rhee, Joon Haeng; Lee, Shee Eun; Kim, Soo Young
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Chonnam National University, S. Korea
SOURCE: PCT Int. Appl., 35pp.
CODEN: PIXXD2
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: English
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 2
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
WO 2008097016	A1	20080814	WO 2008-KR709	20080205
W: AE, AG, AL, AM, AO, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BH, BR, BW, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN, CO, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DO, DZ, EC, EE, EG, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, GT, HN, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KM, KN, KP, KZ, LA, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LY, MA, MD, ME, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MY, MZ, NA, NG, NI, NO, NZ, OM, PG, PH, PL, PT, RO, RS, RU, SC, SD, SE, SG, SK, SL, SM, SV, SY, TJ, TM, TN, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, US, UZ, VC, VN, ZA, ZM, ZW				
RW: AT, BE, BG, CH, CY, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, HR, HU, IE, IS, IT, LT, LU, LV, MC, MT, NL, NO, PL, PT, RO, SE, SI, SK, TR, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GQ, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG, BW, GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, NA, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZM, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM				
KR 823866	B1	20080421	KR 2007-13846	20070209
KR 2009085433	A	20090807	KR 2008-11330	20080204
EP 2121734	A1	20091125	EP 2008-712360	20080205
R: AT, BE, BG, CH, CY, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, HR, HU, IE, IS, IT, LI, LT, LU, LV, MC, MT, NL, NO, PL, PT, RO, SE, SI, SK, TR				
CN 101622272	A	20100106	CN 2008-80004041	20090804
IN 2009MN01473	A	20091211	IN 2009-MN1473	20090806

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:		
KR 2007-13846	A	20070209
KR 2008-11330	A	20080204
WO 2008-KR709	W	20080205

AB Disclosed herein are flagellin mutants having an enhanced activity of stimulating the toll-like receptor-5 (hereinafter referred to as "TLR5"). The present invention relates to flagellin mutants, prepared by point-mutating some of the amino acids of a TLR5 agonist flagellin, such that flagellin mutation suppress the multimerization of flagellin monomers, thus showing an enhanced activity of stimulating TLR5. The present inventor have prepared recombinant flagellin mutants, which can suppress polar-charge reactions that are involved in the axial interaction between flagellin monomers, of the flagellin gene flaB of V. vulnificus, by changing amino acid residues anticipated to be involved in the axial interaction, and have found that the prepared flagellin mutants have significantly enhanced TLR5-stimulating activity compared to that of prior (wild type) flagellin proteins. Improved flagellin vaccine adjuvants were developed by providing flagellin mutants

having enhanced TLR-stimulating activity compared to that of a prior flagellin, which was found to show a potent mucosal vaccine adjuvant effect by stimulating TLR5.

REFERENCE COUNT: 8 THERE ARE 8 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L5 ANSWER 2 OF 5 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2010 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2007:1191280 HCAPLUS Full-text
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 147:422950
TITLE: Site directed mutagenesis polypeptide essential for in vivo expression of Vibrio vulnificus, and anti-vibrio live vaccine comprising the same
INVENTOR(S): Rhee, Joon Haeng; Lee, Shee Eun; Kim, Soo Young; Kim, Choon Mee; Kim, Young Ran
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Industry Foundation of Chonnam National University, S. Korea
SOURCE: Repub. Korean Kongkae Taeho Kongbo, No pp. given CODEN: KRXXA7
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: Korean
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
KR 2007050206	A	20070515	KR 2005-107504	20051110
KR 807988	B1	20080228		
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:			KR 2005-107504	20051110

AB A PyrH mutant which is an essential factor of Vibrio vulnificus in vivo is provided to be able to be used for developing vaccine and detecting and developing antibacterial materials. The site directed mutagenesis polypeptide is prepared by substituting arginine, which is a 62nd amino acid of an NTP binding site among a PyrH amino acid sequence. The protein sequence of PyrH gene has been provided. The anti-vibrio vulnificus live vaccine comprises a strain having the site directed mutagenesis polypeptide.

L5 ANSWER 3 OF 5 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2010 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2007:636508 HCAPLUS Full-text
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 147:230583
TITLE: The pyrH gene of Vibrio vulnificus is an essential in vivo survival factor
AUTHOR(S): Lee, Shee Eun; Kim, Soo Young; Kim, Choon Mee; Kim, Mi-Kwang; Kim, Young Ran; Jeong, Kwangjoon; Ryu, Hwa-Ja; Lee, Youn Suhk; Chung, Sun Sik; Choy, Hyon E.; Rhee, Joon Haeng
CORPORATE SOURCE: Clinical Vaccine R&D Center and Genome Research Center for Enteropathogenic Bacteria, Chonnam National University, Gwangju, 501-746, S. Korea
SOURCE: Infection and Immunity (2007), 75(6), 2795-2801 CODEN: INFIBR; ISSN: 0019-9567
PUBLISHER: American Society for Microbiology
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: English

AB The authors have suggested an important role of the pyrH gene during the infectious process of Vibrio vulnificus. Previously, the authors have identified 12 genes expressed preferentially during human infections by using in vivo-induced antigen technol. Among the in vivo-expressed genes, pyrH encodes UMP kinase catalyzing UMP phosphorylation. Introduction of a deletion mutation to the pyrH gene was lethal to V. vulnificus, and an insertional mutant showed a high frequency

of curing. The authors constructed a site-directed mutant strain (R62H/D77N) on Arg-62 and Asp-77, both predicted to be involved in UMP binding, and characterized the R62H/D77N strain compared with the previously reported insertional mutant. The authors further investigated the essential role of the pyrH gene in the establishment of infection using the R62H/D77N strain. Cytotoxicity was decreased in the R62H/D77N strain, and the defect was restored by an in trans complementation. The i.p. 50% LD of the R62H/D77N strain increased by 26- and 238,000-fold in normal and iron-overloaded mice, resp. The growth of the R62H/D77N strain in 50% HeLa cell lysate, 100% human ascitic fluid, and 50% human serum was significantly retarded compared to that of the isogenic wild-type strain. The R62H/D77N mutant also had a critical defect in the ability to survive and replicate even in iron-overloaded mice. These results demonstrate that pyrH is essential for the in vivo survival and growth of V. vulnificus and should be an attractive new target for the development of antibacterial drugs and replication-controllable live attenuated vaccines. OS.CITING REF COUNT: 2 THERE ARE 2 CAPLUS RECORDS THAT CITE THIS RECORD

(2 CITINGS)

REFERENCE COUNT: 38 THERE ARE 38 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L5 ANSWER 4 OF 5 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2010 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2006:23695 HCAPLUS Full-text

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 144:106237

TITLE: A bacterial Flagellin, Vibrio vulnificus FlaB, has a strong mucosal adjuvant activity to induce protective immunity

AUTHOR(S): Lee, Shee Eun; Kim, Soo Young; Jeong, Byung Chul; Kim, Young Ran; Bae, Soo Jang; Ahn, Ouk Seon; Lee, Je-Jung; Song, Ho-Chun; Kim, Jung Mogg; Choy, Hyon E.; Chung, Sun Sik; Kweon, Mi-Na; Rhee, Joon Haeng

CORPORATE SOURCE: Research Institute of Vibrio Infection and Genome Research Center for Enteropathogenic Bacteria, Chonnam National University Medical School, Gwangju, 501-746, S. Korea

SOURCE: Infection and Immunity (2006), 74(1), 694-702 CODEN: INFIBR; ISSN: 0019-9567

PUBLISHER: American Society for Microbiology

DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal

LANGUAGE: English

AB Flagellin, the structural component of flagellar filament in various locomotive bacteria, is the ligand for Toll-like receptor 5 (TLR5) of host cells. TLR stimulation by various pathogen-associated mol. patterns leads to activation of innate and subsequent adaptive immune responses. Therefore, TLR ligands are considered attractive adjuvant candidates in vaccine development. In this study, we show the highly potent mucosal adjuvant activity of a Vibrio vulnificus major flagellin (FlaB). Using an intranasal immunization mouse model, we observed that coadministration of the flagellin with tetanus toxoid (TT) induced significantly enhanced TT-specific IgA responses in both mucosal and systemic compartments and IgG responses in the systemic compartment. The mice immunized with TT plus FlaB were completely protected from systemic challenge with a 200+ min. LD of tetanus toxin. Radiolabeled FlaB administered into the nasal cavity readily reached the cervical lymph nodes and systemic circulation. FlaB bound directly to human TLR5 expressed on cultured epithelial cells and consequently induced NF-κB and interleukin-8 activation. Intranasally administered FlaB colocalized with CD11c as patches in putative dendritic cells and caused an increase in the number of TLR5-expressing cells in cervical lymph nodes. These results indicate that flagellin would serve as an efficacious mucosal adjuvant inducing protective immune responses through TLR5 activation.

OS.CITING REF COUNT: 41 THERE ARE 41 CAPLUS RECORDS THAT CITE THIS

RECORD (41 CITINGS)
REFERENCE COUNT: 39 THERE ARE 39 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L5 ANSWER 5 OF 5 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2010 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2005:696770 HCAPLUS Full-text
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 143:171319
TITLE: Mucosal vaccine adjuvants containing bacterial flegellins derived from as an active component Vibrio vulnificus, Salmonella typhimurium and Listeria monocytogenes
INVENTOR(S): Rhee, Joon Haeng; Lee, Shee Eun; Kim, Soo Young
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Chonnam National University, S. Korea
SOURCE: PCT Int. Appl., 21 pp.
CODEN: PIXXD2
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: English
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
WO 2005070455	A1	20050804	WO 2005-KR103	20050112
W: AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BW, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN, CO, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EC, EE, EG, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NA, NI, NO, NZ, OM, PG, PH, PL, PT, RO, RU, SC, SD, SE, SG, SK, SL, SY, TJ, TM, TN, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, US, UZ, VC, VN, YU, ZA, ZM, ZW				
RW: BW, GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, NA, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZM, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM, AT, BE, BG, CH, CY, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, HU, IE, IS, IT, LT, LU, MC, NL, PL, PT, RO, SE, SI, SK, TR, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GQ, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG				
KR 2005073865	A	20050718	KR 2004-1974	20040112
EP 1708749	A1	20061011	EP 2005-721779	20050112
R: FR				
CN 1909924	A	20070207	CN 2005-80002321	20050112
KR 2007017300	A	20070209	KR 2006-709082	20060510
KR 795839	B1	20080117		
IN 2006MN00806	A	20070330	IN 2006-MN806	20060710
US 20080069844	A1	20080320	US 2007-585880	20070503

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: KR 2004-1974 A 20040112
WO 2005-KR103 W 20050112

ASSIGNMENT HISTORY FOR US PATENT AVAILABLE IN LSUS DISPLAY FORMAT

AB The present invention relates to mucosal vaccine adjuvants containing flagellins, the structural component of flagella, originated from Vibrio vulnificus, Salmonella typhimurium, and Listeria monocytogenes as an active component. The flagellin proteins are derived from flaA, flaB, flaC, flaD, flaE and flaF genes or their mutants. Protein sequences and DNA sequences of the flagellins and encoding genes are claimed but not presented.

REFERENCE COUNT: 3 THERE ARE 3 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

RESULTS FROM SEARCHES IN REGISTRY, CAPLUS, MEDLINE, BIOSIS, EMBASE, AND DRUGU

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=> d que stat l14
L6          5503 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON  ?VACCINE? AND ?MUCOS?
L7            59 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON  L6 AND ?FLAGELL?
L8             6 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON  L7 AND ?VIBRIO?(W)?VULNIFICUS?
L9            59 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON  L7 OR L8
L10            1 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON  L9 AND ?ISOLAT?(L)?BACT?
L11            7 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON  L8 OR L10
L12           13 SEA L11
L13           12 DUP REMOV L11 L12 (8 DUPLICATES REMOVED)
L14            4 SEA L13 AND (PRD<20040112 OR PD<20040112)
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L14 ANSWER 1 OF 4 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2010 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2003:490996 HCAPLUS Full-text
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 139:67779
TITLE: Fusion proteins comprising an isolated pathogen associated molecule pattern and an immunostimulatory portion of an antigen for use as vaccines
INVENTOR(S): Medzhitov, Ruslan; Kopp, Elizabeth
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Yale University, USA
SOURCE: PCT Int. Appl., 99 pp.
CODEN: PIXXD2
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: English
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 3
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
WO 2003051305	A2	20030626	WO 2002-US40046	20021213 <--
WO 2003051305	A3	20040429		
W: AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN, CO, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EC, EE, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NO, NZ, OM, PH, PL, PT, RO, RU, SC, SD, SE, SG, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TN, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, US, UZ, VC, VN, YU, ZA, ZM, ZW				
RW: GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZM, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM, AT, BE, BG, CH, CY, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, SI, SK, TR, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GQ, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG				
AU 2002361682	A1	20030630	AU 2002-361682	20021213 <--
AU 2007204086	A1	20070830	AU 2007-204086	20070808 <--
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:			US 2001-340174P P	20011214 <--
			AU 2001-286405 A3	20010731 <--
			WO 2002-US40046 W	20021213 <--

AB The present invention provides novel vaccines, methods for the production of such vaccines and methods of using such vaccines. The vaccines comprise chimeric protein of a pathogen associated mol. pattern (PAMP) and a antigenic epitope. The PAMPs are targets of innate immune recognition, e.g. chaperone, FimC; and the antigenic epitope is derived from pathogen antigen, tumor antigen, allergen, neural defect-related antigen, cardiovascular disease, rheumatoid arthritis-related antigen, hormone, pregnancy-related antigen, embryonic antigen or fetal antigen. The novel vaccines of the present invention combine both of the signals necessary to activate native T-cells-a specific antigen and the co-stimulatory signal-leading to a robust and specific T-cell immune response. OS.CITING REF COUNT: 1

THERE ARE 1 CAPLUS RECORDS THAT CITE THIS RECORD (1 CITINGS)
REFERENCE COUNT: 3 THERE ARE 3 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L14 ANSWER 2 OF 4 MEDLINE on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2000323311 MEDLINE Full-text
DOCUMENT NUMBER: PubMed ID: 10862792
TITLE: WO 2003051305 flagellin that causes IL-8 release from intestinal epithelial cells.
AUTHOR: Steiner T S; Nataro J P; Poteet-Smith C E; Smith J A; Guerrant R L
CORPORATE SOURCE: Division of Geographic and International Medicine, University of Virginia Health Sciences Center, Charlottesville, Virginia, USA.. ts5x@virginia.edu
CONTRACT NUMBER: AI-01573 (United States NIAID NIH HHS)
AI-26512 (United States NIAID NIH HHS)
AI-33096 (United States NIAID NIH HHS)
SOURCE: The Journal of clinical investigation, (2000 Jun) Vol. 105, No. 12, pp. 1769-77.
Journal code: 7802877. ISSN: 0021-9738. L-ISSN: 0021-9738.
Report No.: NLM-PMC378507.
PUB. COUNTRY: United States
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal; Article; (JOURNAL ARTICLE)
(RESEARCH SUPPORT, NON-U.S. GOV'T)
(RESEARCH SUPPORT, U.S. GOV'T, P.H.S.)
LANGUAGE: English
FILE SEGMENT: Abridged Index Medicus Journals; Priority Journals
ENTRY MONTH: 200007
ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 10 Aug 2000
Last Updated on STN: 25 Jan 2002
Entered Medline: 24 Jul 2000

AB Enteroaggregative Escherichia coli (EAEC) is an emerging cause of acute and persistent diarrhea worldwide. EAEC infections are associated with intestinal inflammation and growth impairment in infected children, even in the absence of diarrhea. We previously reported that prototype EAEC strains rapidly induce IL-8 production by Caco-2 intestinal epithelial cells, and that this effect is mediated by a soluble, heat-stable factor released by these bacteria in culture. We herein report the cloning, sequencing, and expression of this biologically active IL-8-releasing factor from EAEC, and its identification as a flagellin that is unique among known expressed proteins. Flagella purified from EAEC 042 and several other EAEC isolates potently release IL-8 from Caco-2 cells; an engineered aflagellar mutant of 042 does not release IL-8. Finally, cloned EAEC flagellin expressed in nonpathogenic E. coli as a polyhistidine-tagged fusion protein maintains its proinflammatory activity. These findings demonstrate a major new means by which EAEC may cause intestinal inflammation, persistent diarrhea, and growth impairment that characterize human infection with these organisms. Furthermore, they open new approaches for diagnosis and vaccine development. This novel pathogenic mechanism of EAEC extends an emerging paradigm of bacterial flagella as inflammatory stimuli.

L14 ANSWER 3 OF 4 MEDLINE on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1996071810 MEDLINE Full-text
DOCUMENT NUMBER: PubMed ID: 7580302
TITLE: Synthetic recombinant vaccines against viral agents.
AUTHOR: Arnon A; Levi R

CORPORATE SOURCE: Department of Chemical Immunology, Weizmann Institute of Science, Rehovot, Israel.
SOURCE: International archives of allergy and immunology, (1995 Dec) Vol. 108, No. 4, pp. 321-6. Ref: 48
Journal code: 9211652. ISSN: 1018-2438. L-ISSN: 1018-2438.
PUB. COUNTRY: Switzerland
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal; Article; (JOURNAL ARTICLE)
General Review; (REVIEW)
LANGUAGE: English
FILE SEGMENT: Priority Journals
ENTRY MONTH: 199512
ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 24 Jan 1996
Last Updated on STN: 24 Jan 1996
Entered Medline: 19 Dec 1995

AB Synthetic recombinant vaccines are expression vectors incorporating defined epitope(s) of microbial agents. They are prepared by inserting synthetic oligonucleotide(s) coding for previously identified relevant epitopes into the genome of a desired vector, using recombinant DNA technology. The results discussed indicate that immunization with such vaccines carrying viral epitopes may lead to protective immunity against viral agents. Oligonucleotides coding for three influenza epitopes stimulating B cells, T helper cells and cytotoxic lymphocytes were individually inserted into the flagellin gene of a Salmonella vaccine strain. Immunization of mice with the resultant recombinant bacteria or their isolated flagella induced a specific mucosal anti-influenza protective response. The most efficient vaccine consisted of all three recombinant flagella, administered intranasally. The protection elicited was cross-strain specific, long-lasting and efficient against a lethal viral challenge.

L14 ANSWER 4 OF 4 MEDLINE on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1986165648 MEDLINE Full-text
DOCUMENT NUMBER: PubMed ID: 3514359
TITLE: Western blot analysis of intestinal secretory immunoglobulin A response to Campylobacter jejuni antigens in patients with naturally acquired Campylobacter enteritis.
AUTHOR: Winsor D K Jr; Mathewson J J; DuPont H L
SOURCE: Gastroenterology, (1986 May) Vol. 90, No. 5 Pt 1, pp. 1217-22.
Journal code: 0374630. ISSN: 0016-5085. L-ISSN: 0016-5085.
PUB. COUNTRY: United States
DOCUMENT TYPE: (COMPARATIVE STUDY)
Journal; Article; (JOURNAL ARTICLE)
LANGUAGE: English
FILE SEGMENT: Abridged Index Medicus Journals; Priority Journals
ENTRY MONTH: 198605
ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 21 Mar 1990
Last Updated on STN: 21 Mar 1990
Entered Medline: 15 May 1986

AB Secretory immunoglobulin A (sIgA) response at the intestinal mucosa is a primary defense against enteric infections. We sought to determine which antigens of Campylobacter jejuni outer membranes elicited sIgA responses in 8 patients with naturally acquired Campylobacter enteritis using Western blot analysis of fecal extracts. Naturally acquired Campylobacter infection elicited an sIgA response in 7 of 8 patients. Of these 7 patients, 5 had Campylobacter-specific sIgA titers of 1:16 and two had titers of 1:64. The C. jejuni antigens eliciting sIgA production varied, but 5 of 8 patients exhibited reactions to a 63-kilodalton flagellar antigen, and 7 of 8 patients had a reaction with a 58- and a 44-kilodalton antigen of C. jejuni and

Campylobacter coli. Reaction with a 14.5- and a 97-kilodalton antigen was observed with the only stool that contained gross blood and mucus. Reactions with Campylobacter antigens were not detected in the fecal extracts of 5 healthy individuals. Identification of the antigens of C. jejuni that elicit an sIgA response may help us to better understand the immunology of Campylobacter enteritis and to identify antigens that are important in vaccine development.

SEARCH HISTORY

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     (FILE 'HOME' ENTERED AT 16:03:41 ON 04 MAY 2010)

     FILE 'HCAPLUS' ENTERED AT 16:03:57 ON 04 MAY 2010
                E RHEE JOON HAENG/AU
L1           73 SEA ABB=ON  ("RHEE JOON"/AU OR "RHEE JOON HAENG"/AU OR "RHEE
                JOON HANG"/AU)
                E LEE SHEE EUN/AU
L2           41 SEA ABB=ON  "LEE SHEE EUN"/AU
                E KIM SOO YOUNG/AU
L3          256 SEA ABB=ON  ("KIM SOO YOUN"/AU OR "KIM SOO YOUNG"/AU)
L4           19 SEA ABB=ON  L1 AND L2 AND L3
L5            5 SEA ABB=ON  L4 AND ?VACCINE?

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                E VIBRIO VULNIFICUS/CN

     FILE 'HCAPLUS' ENTERED AT 16:21:44 ON 04 MAY 2010
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L7           59 SEA ABB=ON  L6 AND ?FLAGELL?
L8            6 SEA ABB=ON  L7 AND ?VIBRIO?(W)?VULNIFICUS?
L9           59 SEA ABB=ON  L7 OR L8
L10           1 SEA ABB=ON  L9 AND ?ISOLAT?(L)?BACT?
L11           7 SEA ABB=ON  L8 OR L10

     FILE 'MEDLINE, BIOSIS, EMBASE, DRUGU' ENTERED AT 16:23:14 ON 04 MAY 2010
L12          13 SEA ABB=ON  L11

     FILE 'HCAPLUS, MEDLINE, BIOSIS, EMBASE, DRUGU' ENTERED AT 16:23:52 ON 04
     MAY 2010
L13          12 DUP REMOV L11 L12 (8 DUPLICATES REMOVED)
L14           4 SEA ABB=ON  L13 AND (PRD<20040112 OR PD<20040112)

     FILE HOME

     FILE HCAPLUS

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     FILE LAST UPDATED: 3 May 2010  (20100503/ED)
     REVISED CLASS FIELDS (/NCL) LAST RELOADED:  Feb 2010
     USPTO MANUAL OF CLASSIFICATIONS THESAURUS ISSUE DATE:  Feb 2010

     HCAplus now includes complete International Patent Classification (IPC)
     reclassification data for the first quarter of 2010.
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STRUCTURE FILE UPDATES: 3 MAY 2010 HIGHEST RN 1221227-20-8
DICTIONARY FILE UPDATES: 3 MAY 2010 HIGHEST RN 1221227-20-8

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FILE MEDLINE
FILE LAST UPDATED: 2 May 2010 (20100502/UP). FILE COVERS 1947 TO DATE.

MEDLINE and LMEDLINE have been updated with the 2010 Medical Subject Headings (MeSH) vocabulary and tree numbers from the U.S. National Libra of Medicine (NLM). Additional information is available at

http://www.nlm.nih.gov/pubs/techbull/nd09/nd09_medline_data_changes_2010.

The Medline file has been reloaded effective January 24, 2010. See HELP RLOAD for details.

This file contains CAS Registry Numbers for easy and accurate substance identification.

See HELP RANGE before carrying out any RANGE search.

FILE BIOSIS
FILE COVERS 1926 TO DATE.
CAS REGISTRY NUMBERS AND CHEMICAL NAMES (CNs) PRESENT
FROM JANUARY 1926 TO DATE.

RECORDS LAST ADDED: 28 April 2010 (20100428/ED)

BIOSIS has been augmented with 1.8 million archival records from 1926 through 1968. These records have been re-indexed to match current BIOSIS indexing.

FILE EMBASE
FILE COVERAGE: EMBASE-originated material 1974 to 4 May 2010 (20100504/ED
Unique MEDLINE content 1948 to present

EMBASE is now updated daily. SDI frequency remains weekly (default) and biweekly.

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FILE DRUGU
FILE LAST UPDATED: 29 APR 2010 <20100429/UP>
>>> DERWENT DRUG FILE (SUBSCRIBER) <<<

>>> FILE COVERS 1983 TO DATE <<<
>>> THESAURUS AVAILABLE IN /CT <<<